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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2015-19

Fenpyrazamine

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fenpyrazamine on various commodities to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Fenpyrazamine is a fungicide not currently registered for use in Canada.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when fenpyrazamine is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fenpyrazamine is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for fenpyrazamine are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fenpyrazamine

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Fenpyrazamine	<i>S</i> -2-propen-1-yl 5-amino-2,3-dihydro-2-(1-methylethyl)-4-(2-methylphenyl)-3-oxo-1H-pyrazole-1-carbothioate	5.0	Caneberry (crop subgroup 13-07A), bushberry (crop subgroup 13-07B)
		4.0	Grape juice
		3.0	Small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (crop subgroup 13-07F), low growing berry (crop subgroup 13-07G, except lingonberries and lowbush blueberries)
		2.0	Leaf lettuce
		1.5	Head lettuce
		0.7	Ginseng roots
		0.02	Almond nuts, pistachio nuts

¹ ppm = parts per million.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for fenpyrazamine in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs¹ listed for fenpyrazamine in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for fenpyrazamine up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for fenpyrazamine was submitted to support the maximum residue limits (MRLs) on imported almond nuts, pistachio nuts, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, ginseng roots, crop subgroup 13-07A (caneberry), crop subgroup 13-07B (bushberry), crop subgroup 13-07F (small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit), and crop subgroup 13-07G (low growing berry, except lingonberries and lowbush blueberries). In addition, a processing study in treated grapes was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of fenpyrazamine into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for MRLs for fenpyrazamine was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions (or to exaggerated rates) in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported almond nuts, pistachio nuts, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, ginseng roots, crop subgroup 13-07A (caneberry), crop subgroup 13-07B (bushberry), crop subgroup 13-07F (small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit), and crop subgroup 13-07G (low growing berry, except lingonberries and lowbush blueberries).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits

Commodity	Application Method/Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha) ¹	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Residues (ppm)	Maximum Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Ginseng roots	Foliar/2.250-2.336	2	0.09	0.35	None
Head lettuce	Foliar/2.487-2.553	13-14	< 0.02	1.09	None
Leaf lettuce	Foliar/2.461-2.561	13-14	< 0.02	1.16	None
Caneberries (raspberries & blackberries)	Foliar/1.654-1.706	0	0.44	2.86	None
Highbush blueberries	Foliar/1.592-1.746	0	0.14	2.43	None
	Foliar/2.271		0.30	0.47	
Grapes	Foliar/1.643-1.743	2-4	0.14	2.26	Juice: 2.0 Raisins: 1.1
Strawberries	Foliar/2.208-2.276	0	0.28	1.77	None
Almond nutmeat	Foliar/1.343-1.374	20-21	< 0.02	< 0.02	None

¹ kg a.i./ha = kilograms of active ingredient per hectare.

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of fenpyrazamine. Residues of fenpyrazamine in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.